

## THE SULTAN OF JOLO

United States Finds Him an Unassimilable Proposition.

Peculiarities of This Mohammedan Ruler and the Portion of the Philippines Which He Governs.

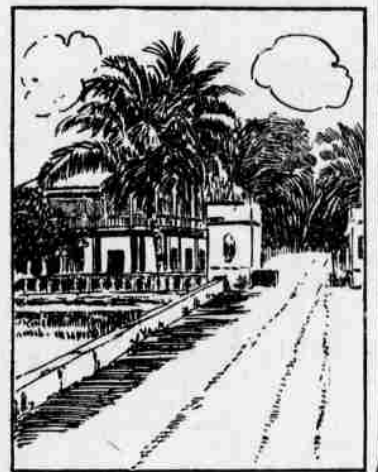
According to a report which has just been sent to the United States senate, the sultan of Jolo is no longer a worthy object of American's tender solicitude and generous dealing, for five years or American control in the Philippines have demonstrated that he is insincere in his expressions of loyalty and treacherous in all his transactions. Uncle Sam has been as patient as Job, as wise as Solomon, as tender as a mother, and as persistent as a bill collector in his effort to work the new world-famous benevolent assimilation process (special American patent) upon his sultanish, but



A STREET IN JOLO.

apparently with as little effect as a midsummer breeze would have in an attempt to shake the Rockies, and he is about ready to give up the task. He feels that his dusky and tricky adopted child of the far off eastern island possessions has forfeited all the rights guaranteed him, and congress may be asked to discipline or expel this pesky little disciple of Mahomet.

The Jolo islands are the central group of the four which go to make up the archipelago of Jolo. These islands lie to the south and west of the island of Mindanao. The principal island is Jolo, containing a population estimated at about 120,000, made up of Quinabanos, or inhabitants of the mountains; Malay or Visayan slaves; Samals, an inferior race, though not slaves, and the true Moros, who trace their origin from the Mohammedan invaders, and who dominate the other inhabitants. It is to this latter group that the Sultan belongs. He is rather the spiritual head of the region than the political ruler, for the tribal system prevails throughout the islands and the chiefs, or dattos, are the real rulers, while they recognize the spiritual supremacy of the sultan, who has made the pilgrimage to Mecca. Malibu, on the south coast of the island, dirty and insignificant as it is, is the official city of Jolo and the home of the sultan. It was to this place that Gen. Bates and his party went when the treaty with the sultan was made, and which treaty has been so severely criticised in many quarters because it recognized and continued the practice of slavery in the islands. By those who have met the sultan, he is described as "not a noble character and is neither greatly loved nor greatly respected by his people." The dattos may or may not accept arrangements which the sultan makes and it is becoming more and more apparent that the United States would probably do better to treat



PRINCIPAL HOUSE IN JOLO.

with the individual dattos than with the sultan. Jolo, the principal city of the island, used to be the ancient residence of the sultans, but with the coming of the Spaniards it ceased to be such. It is a beautiful spot, the clearest city in the archipelago, made so by the Spaniards. A brick wall surrounds the city, and the Moros are shut out of the town, because of their treacherous dispositions. The Spaniards established the custom of requiring them when entering the town to leave without the gate of the city their lances and barons (knife and sword weapons), and this rule has been wisely continued by the Americans. The streets of the city are wide and straight and well shaded. The houses are all painted or whitewashed on the outside.

The Moslem fanaticism of the Moros has resisted 350 years of effort made by Jesuit, the Dominican, the Augustinian and the Franciscan. They are not only unresponsive, but dangerously hostile to missionary efforts, and insincerity and treachery is marked in all their contact with Christianity and the people of a Christian nation. What policy the United States will adopt in dealing with the sultan in the future is uncertain, but one thing is sure, he is a tough proposition for even the Americans.

**The Kentucky Code.**  
"Yes," said the Kentucky judge, "the gentleman shot the man for calling him a liar and I acquitted him."  
"But that was hardly an excuse, was it?" argued a Yankee lawyer.  
"Of course, why not? It was a clear case of self-defense."—Detroit Free Press.

**The Feminine Idea.**  
"What is your idea of one continuous round of pleasure?" asked the very young man.  
"An engagement ring," promptly answered the fair maid in the parlor scene.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## ARGENTINA'S CORN

The South American Country Making Big Strides as a Producer.

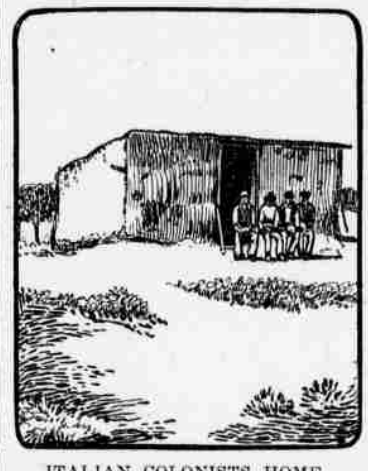
Her Soil and Climate Provide Just the Conditions Needed for the Successful Growing of Maize.

It has long been known that Argentina was a great wheat producing country, and was vying the United States a lively brush in the competitive markets of Europe, but the American farmer has believed himself practically secure in his supremacy in the raising of Indian corn, or maize. However, he will now have to look to his laurels, for the great grain growing country of South America has entered the field and is rapidly coming to the front with big yields from her vast farms. According to statistics prepared by the Argentine department of agriculture, the only ones available, 3,473,732 acres were planted in corn in 1901, and the total yield was 84,018,265 bushels, or an average of 24.18 bushels per acre. Of this crop the custom house statistics show an exportation of 46,843,282 bushels. Owing to the system of preparing these statistics, this amount is probably slightly in excess of the amount actually exported, but only slightly. This crop was grown between September, 1901, and March, 1902, and 90 per cent. of it was marketed between March and October, 1902.

Argentine exportation of corn from 1886 to 1902, inclusive, has been as follows, with the valuation in United States money:

Calendar years.	Quantity.	Value.
1886	9,119,970	\$4,490,251
1887	14,245,025	6,932,026
1888	13,889,099	6,253,908
1889	17,090,168	12,523,501
1890	27,844,178	11,559,542
1891	2,594,032	1,335,645
1892	17,555,045	8,261,588
1893	13,327,135	1,523,236
1894	2,190,370	1,009,271
1895	30,454,394	9,639,271
1896	11,527,588	5,828,963
1897	14,709,664	5,288,963
1898	28,290,387	8,949,090
1899	23,435,294	12,586,479
1900	28,779,045	11,516,096
1901	8,256,408	3,959,286
1902	36,929,122	22,189,268
1903 (estimated Nov. 5)	78,750,000	31,500,000

The countries to which Argentina sends this corn are the United Kingdom, to whose market in 1902 she sent 11,658,815 bushels; Germany, who took



ITALIAN COLONIST'S HOME.

4,728,985 bushels; Belgium almost as much, and France, Italy, Spain, Brazil, smaller quantities.

The production of maize, or Indian corn, in the Argentine Republic, while it has been going on for many years, is only now developing into a great industry. It is just growing out of the primitive methods that have been holding it back and which still prevent farmers from realizing much more than half what they might. The results they achieve are due to the marvelous fertility of the soil and the perfect climatic conditions, which, in spite of bad methods, neglect, and general ignorance, give bountiful harvests to men who would utterly fail in the corn belt of the United States if they farmed as they do in Argentina; and these men cannot long continue in this manner where they are.

Every colonist wants at least 100 hectares, equal to 247 acres, and sometimes he succeeds in getting more. This is, however, the usual limit for a family, unless there are several large boys. The rule on some large corn farms is that 25 squares or about 104 acres, shall be allotted to every able-bodied working hand. Farming as they do, a man can work that amount of land in corn until the gathering is upon him, when he must have help or suffer heavy losses.

Most of these "colonists," or renters, are from the north of Italy, and are very industrious and thrifty. They work and live under conditions that would not be endured by the poorest farm hand in our country. Yet they have here a chance that they could not have at home, and most of them become well off in a few years.

The Italian renter builds a mud house with a zinc roof, all the materials being furnished by a "patron," the owner of the land. Several harvest posts are set in the ground and small boards nailed across the top. The sheets of zinc are then spread over the frame for a roof, with a slight pitch. Wire is tied from post to post and cornstalks are woven in, the wire holding them up. Mud is plastered on both sides of the stalks and corn dries. A hole is left for a door, and perhaps, but not always, a smaller hole for a window, and the house is done.

Planting of corn may begin as early as August 15, but generally not until three or four weeks later, and it may be as late as January 15, though generally it is not considered quite safe to plant later than December 20. On an 18,000-acre place at San Jose de la Esquina some planting was done as late as January 12 last year and a fair crop secured. The early planted corn was ripe at the end of January, but harvesting was not commenced until the latter part of February.

LOUIS LONG.

**A Natural Protest.**  
"Didn't I see that young man kissing you?" asked the mother.  
"I fear you did," replied the girl.  
"Don't you know that you should never let a man kiss you?"  
"But, mamma, it seems so forward for a girl to do the kissing."—Chicago Post.

**A Country Joke.**  
"Your hens were all down at my blacksmith shop this morning," said the village blacksmith to a neighbor.  
"Indeed," replied the woman in the sunbonnet; "and did you shoo 'em?"—Yonkers Statesman.



GOOD SHOVELING BOARD.

For Scooping Corn, Potatoes, Etc., Into a Wagon Box This Is Without Equal.

A good serviceable shoveling board to be attached to the farm wagon for scooping corn, potatoes, etc., is made as follows: For a wagon box 24 or 26 inches deep make your board 30 inches high and just as wide as the outside measure of the box. On each side nail a piece of good tough plank six inches wide at the bottom and tapering to a point at the top, make these pieces two inches longer than the shoveling boards, allowing the projection at the bottom. Two inches from the bottom of these boards and even with the bottom of the shoveling boards saw a notch three inches deep from back side of the board and split out to the bottom; next nail a 2x4 under the back



SHOVELING BOARD FOR WAGON.

end of the wagon box allowing half of it to project behind the box for shoveling board to rest on; also make it long enough to project three inches beyond the sides of the box for notches in the side pieces of shoveling board to hook over. Now get two old top props off of an old buggy (if you have none you can get them of almost any blacksmith for almost nothing) and put on as in illustration. When engaged in use the long part of the prop should be bent down so it will not come open; bending this rod throws the elbow in direct line with the other hinges which will hold endgates up. Bolt brace onto the outside of wagon box and mortise a hole through the floor of shoveling board on each side against the side pieces; make hole about one-half an inch wide and two inches up and down. Now bore a small hole through the edge board through center of mortise and into the edge of the bottom board and drive bolt in. In dumping corn, lower board, pull out at bottom, and put on top of wagon box. The hinges joints allow it to go up easily.—C. E. Richardson, in Epitomist.

### SETTING AN ORCHARD.

Best Time to Do It Is Just as Soon as the Winter Breaks and Ground Can Be Handled.

The best season for setting an orchard is just as soon as the winter breaks and the ground can be handled. Be careful not to freeze the roots. Ground can be handled better in winter and in very early spring than later in the season, for it will not pack or bake them as it does later, but it is preferable, especially in clay soil, to have the ground in proper condition, not too wet, as there is danger of baking the ground around the roots of the trees.

It is best to set the trees as soon as possible after being taken from the nursery row. If any of the roots are badly injured or bruised it is best to trim them and let the tree send out healthy ones; the roots should be carefully examined, and if they show blights as the result of aphid or other diseases do not set the tree.

If you want a permanent orchard you should set healthy trees. I cannot too strongly emphasize the idea that deep planting makes "root rot." Nature starts the roots on trees from the surface of the ground, and we should plant them the same way.

Place some of the best surface earth carefully around the roots; and after filling the hole pack the earth tight and closely around the tree to prevent the winds from shaking it until the roots get started.

If the roots are trimmed or cut back the top should be proportionately trimmed, otherwise the right proportion established by nature between the top and the root, being disturbed, the tree is apt to become stunted or unhealthy, and make little growth, as the root must have sufficient time to get started to even up the right proportion with the top. I have seen trees that were six years old transplanted from the nursery into the orchard, and it took them several years to get balanced, so as to make a good growth.—S. A. Haseltine in Farmers' Voice.

**Government Aid Is Needed.**  
The demand of the national grant that government give aid in road building would seem to be well based when it is analyzed closely. The government has spent over \$500,000,000 in river and harbor improvements, and will probably spend as much more in digging a ditch across Panama, all of which will benefit principally the shipping and mercantile interests, and farmers least of all, or indirectly at best. Good roads benefit everybody, and are used by everybody, whereas a deepened channel or an improved harbor helps only a very few. If the government can and does spend its money lavishly on such improvements as are of direct benefit to a comparatively small number, how much wiser and more important would it be to make our highways better and let everybody enjoy them.—Farm and Home.

**Remedies for Corn Pests.**  
Prof. J. W. Folsom discussed "Insects Injurious to the Corn Crop and How to Combat Them." There were over 200 insects, he said, which worked damage to growing corn, and of these 50 species worked extensive injury, their ravages causing enormous loss. He enumerated many of the varieties and told their habits and some methods of exterminating them. One of the chinch bug he said an effective way of keeping it out of a field was to make a dust furrow around the plant or surround it with a string of tar. An emulsion found effective by Prof. Forbes in destroying the pest was made of one pound of soap, one gallon of rain water and two gallons of kerosene. One quart of the mixture is stirred into 15 gallons of water and sprayed on the bugs.—Farmers' Voice.

**Orientation.**  
An Atchison man tells the Globe about his uncle, an Irishman, who suddenly became rich. The first thing he did was to buy the best pew in the church. When Sunday rolled around the Irishman walked grandly down the aisle, carrying a silk hat and elegant overcoat. He found two strange women occupying his pew. "Come out," he said, imperiously. The women were very much shocked, and walked out, their heads hanging in shame. "Now, then, ladies," the Irishman said, "oblige me by walking back. I just wanted to show you who owned this pew."

**Got the Right Kind.**  
Gainesville, Texas, Feb. 22nd.—Mrs. L. E. Burton of 207 Glad street, this city, writes the following letter:

"I have been severely troubled with my kidneys. I was in a bad fix and had been doctoring with the Doctors, but was getting no better. I tried a remedy called Dodd's Kidney Pills and I found they did me lots of good. I had a slight return of my trouble and I went to the Drug Store and called for Dodd's Kidney Pills. They said there was no such pills. I told them they were. They said they had the best pills that were made and persuaded me to try a box of another kind, not Dodd's. As I needed some medicine, I bought a box but they did me no good, so I went else where and got the real Dodd's Kidney Pills, and very soon was completely cured. I took a box up to the Drug Store and showed them that there was such pills and asked them to order some, but as I haven't needed any more I haven't called to see whether or not they got them."

"In Mr. Lovejoy still paying attention to your daughter?" "Indeed, he isn't paying any attention to her at all." "Why?" "He's got her." "No, he married her."—Yonkers Herald.

### INTERESTING TO AMERICANS.

Western Canada Will Soon Become the Supply Depot for Wheat for Great Britain.

During the past year about 50,000 Americans went from the United States to Canada. Most of these settled upon farm lands, and the writer is informed by agents of the Canadian Government that the greatest success has followed the efforts of nearly all. To their friends on this side of the boundary line the fullest assurance is given of the prosperity that is in store for them. There will always be a splendid market for all the grain, cattle and other produce that can be raised in Western Canada, and with the advantages offered of a free homestead of 160 acres of land, and other lands which may be bought cheaply, an excellent climate, splendid school system, educational advantages of the best, what more is required. The husbandman gets more return for his money than in any other country in the world.

On the occasion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's visit to the Corn Exchange, London, Eng., Colonel Montgomery, V. D., made several important statements. "The function (he said) which you have just been assisting in connection with a kindred association has doubtless shown you the importance of the provision trade of Liverpool in its relationship with the Dominion, and the enormous possibilities of the future development of that trade. Well, the grain trade of Liverpool has interests with Canada no less important than those of the provision trade. When it is borne in mind that 80 per cent. of the breadstuffs of this great country has to be brought from abroad, you will readily appreciate with what great satisfaction we view the large and steadily increasing supplies of grain which are annually available for export from Canada, and I challenge contradiction when I say that of the wheats we import from Russia, India, the Pacific, and the length and breadth of the United States, none gives more general satisfaction, none is more generally appreciated, than that raised in the Province of Manitoba. We cannot get enough of it, and it is no exaggeration to say that there are before us dozens of millers who hunger for it. This is not the time to enter into statistical questions, but we look forward with confidence to the time at which, with the present rate of progress, the Dominion of Canada will have a sufficient surplus of wheat to render this country independent of other sources of supply. I think I may, with justifiable pride, remind you that this is the chief grain market of the British Empire, and through its excellent geographical position, as well as through the enterprise of its millers it is now the second milling center in the world."

Send to any authorized Canadian Government Agent for copy of Atlas and information as to railway rate, etc.

**Stops the Cough**  
and works off the cold. Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Price 25 cents.

**THE MARKETS.**  
New York, Feb. 23.

CATTLE—Native Steers.....	4.50	5.40
COTTON—Middling.....	12.00	12.10
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.05	1.12
CORN—No. 2.....	50.00	60.00
BARLEY—No. 2.....	40.00	45.00
PORK—Mess (new).....	16.75	17.25
LARD—Western Steam.....	10.00	10.10
COTTON—Middling.....	12.00	12.10
BEEVES—Steers.....	4.00	5.00
FLOR—Winter.....	4.00	4.50
CALVES—per 100 lbs.....	4.50	4.80
HOGS—Pair to Choice.....	4.50	5.00
SHEEP—Pair to Choice.....	2.50	3.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.05	1.12
CORN—No. 2.....	50.00	60.00
BARLEY—No. 2.....	40.00	45.00
PORK—Mess (new).....	16.75	17.25
LARD—Standard Mess (new).....	10.00	10.10
CATTLE—Native Steers.....	4.50	5.40
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LARD—Standard Mess (new).....	10.00	10.10

**DO YOU COUGH?**  
DON'T DELAY  
TAKE  
KEMP'S  
BALM  
THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by druggists everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents and 90 cents.

## SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH

RELY ON PE-RU-NA TO FIGHT CATARRH, COUGHS, COLDS, GRIP

Peruna for coughs and colds in children.



### SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH

Use Pe-ru-na for La Grippe and Winter Catarrh.

IN EVERY country of the civilized world the Sisters of Charity are known. Not only do they minister to the spiritual and intellectual needs of the charges committed to their care, but they also minister to their bodily needs. Whenever coughs or colds, la grippe or pneumonia make their appearance among the children these Sisters are not disconcerted, but know exactly the remedies to apply. With so many children to take care of and to protect from climate and disease

Sisters of St. Joseph, of the Deaf Mute Institute, 1849 Cass Ave., St. Louis, Mo., writes:

"We appreciate Peruna very much. It certainly does good work with catarrh and also with colds and la grippe. We have faith in Peruna and have inspired many others with it. It has certainly kept us from being very sick. It did a world of good last winter for our little ones. Thanking you for your kindness to us and our afflicted ones, we remain, yours gratefully, SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH."

These wise and prudent Sisters have found Peruna a never-failing safeguard. Dr. Hartman needs many letters from Catholic Sisters from all over the United States. A recommendation recently received from a Catholic institution in Detroit, Mich., reads as follows:

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio: Dear Sir:—The young girl who used the Peruna was suffering from laryngitis, and loss of voice. The result of the treatment was most satisfactory. She found great relief, and after further use of the medicine we hope to be able to say she is entirely cured. Sisters of Charity.

This young girl was under the care of the Sisters of Charity and used Peruna for catarrh of the throat, with good results as the above letter testifies. From a Catholic institution in Central Ohio comes the following recommendation from the Sister Superior:

"Some years ago a friend of our institution recommended to us Dr. Hartman's Peruna as an excellent remedy for the influenza of which we had several cases which threatened to be of a serious character. We began to use it and experienced such wonderful results that since then

**An Awful Job.**  
Saphead—I saw—knew in advance that we were—going to have a beastly hard winter, doncher know?  
Miss Gist—Indeed! And how did you know it?  
"I—aw—felt it in me bones."  
Really? Then you are a believer in the old goose-bone theory.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

**CUTICURA SOAP**  
The World's Greatest Skin Soap—The Standard of Every Nation of the Earth.

Millions of the world's best people use Cuticura Soap, as it is by Cuticura Ointment, the purest and sweetest of emollient skin cures, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of itching humors, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings and chafings, and many sensitive, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery.

"If a kicker," said Uncle Eben, "allas took de trouble to thoroughly understand what he was kicking about he wouldn't have nearly so much time to kick."—Washington Star.

**Billion Dollar Grass.**  
When the John A. Salzer Seed Co. of La Crosse, Wis., introduced this remarkable grass three years ago, little did they dream it would be the most talked of grass in America, the biggest, quick, grass producer on earth, but this has come to pass. Agr. Editors wrote about it, Agr. Institute Orators talked about it, while in the farm home by the quiet fireside, in the corner grocery, in the village post-office, at the creamery, at the depot, in fact wherever farmers gathered, Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass, that wonderful grass, good for 5 to 14 tons per acre and lots of pasture besides, is always a theme worthy of the farmer's voice.

Then comes Bromus Inermis, than which there is no better grass or better permanent hay producer on earth. Growers wherever soil is found. Then the farmer talks about Salzer's Teosinte, which will produce 100 stocks from one kernel of seed, 11 ft. high, in 100 days, rich in nutrition and greedily eaten by cattle, hogs, etc., and is good for 80 tons of green food per acre.

Victoria Rape, which can be grown at 25c a ton, and splits at 20c a bu., both great food for cattle, also come in for their share in the discussion. [K. L.]

She—"Why do you always insist on having your own way?" He—"Why shouldn't I? My way is always the best."—Somerville Journal.

No muss or failures made with Putnam Faceless Dyes.

Truth has many robes, but only one face.—Chicago Tribune.

**DO YOU COUGH?**  
DON'T DELAY  
TAKE  
KEMP'S  
BALM  
THE BEST COUGH CURE



to add my praise to that of thousands who have used it. For years I suffered with catarrh of the stomach, all remedies proving valueless for relief. Last spring I went to Colorado, hoping to be benefited by a change of climate and while there a friend advised me to try Peruna. After using two bottles I found myself very much improved. The remains of my old disease being now so slight, I consider myself cured, yet for a while I intend to continue the use of Peruna. I am now treating another patient with my medicine. She has been sick with malaria and troubled with leucorrhoea. I have no doubt that a cure will be speedily effected."

These are samples of letters received by Dr. Hartman from the various orders of Catholic Sisters throughout the United States.

The names and addresses to these letters have been withheld from respect to the Sisters but will be furnished on request.

One-half of the diseases which afflict mankind are due to some catarrhal derangement of the mucous membrane lining some organ or passage of the body.

A remedy that would act immediately upon the congested mucous membrane restoring it to its normal state, would consequently cure all these diseases. Catarrh is catarrh wherever located, whether it be in the head, throat, lungs, stomach, kidneys or pelvic organs. A remedy that will cure it in one location will cure it in all locations. Peruna cures catarrh wherever located.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

**Sale Ten Million Boxes a Year.**  
THE FAMILY'S FAVORITE MEDICINE  
**Peppermint Candy Cathartic**  
10c, 25c, 50c. THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP. All Druggists. BEST FOR THE BOWELS

**U.M.C.**  
cartridges and shot shells are made in the largest and best equipped ammunition factory in the world.  
**AMMUNITION**  
of U. M. C. make is now accepted by shooters as "the worlds standard" for it shoots well in any gun.  
Your dealer sells it.  
**The Union Metallic Cartridge Co.**  
Bridgeport, - - Conn.

**Looking for a Home?**  
Then why not keep in view the fact that the farming lands of **Western Canada** are sufficient to support a population of 50,000,000 or over! The immigration for the next six years has been phenomenal. **FREE Homestead Lands** are accessible, while other lands may be purchased from Railway and Land Companies. The grain and grazing lands of Western Canada are the best on the continent, producing the best grain, and cattle feed on grass alone ready for market.  
Markets, Schools, Railways and all other conditions make Western Canada an enviable spot for the settler.  
Write to the SUPERINTENDENT INDUSTRY, Ottawa, Canada, for a descriptive Atlas, and other information, or to the Agricultural Canada Government Agent, 2, 8, CRAWFORD, 125 West Ninth Street, Kansas City, Mo. C. J. HUGHES, 400 Quincy Building, Chicago, Ill.

**LESS THAN HALF**  
rates to Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Texas on March 1st and 15th. If you contemplate a trip through west, don't overlook this. Don't delay. Write to-day.  
**GEORGE MORTON**  
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent, St. Louis, Mo.  
**MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN.**  
A Certain Cure for Feverishness, Stomach Troubles, Teething, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all other ailments of children. Sample mailed FREE. Address: C. H. OLHSTED, 40 Roy, N. Y.  
**CALIFORNIA FRUIT CO.** Catalogue sent free. Write to C. H. Mortimer Co., San Francisco.  
**A. N. K.—B 2010**  
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the advertisement in this paper.